

North Carolina: Burden of Chronic Diseases, 1996

Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cardiovascular diseases were the most common cause of death in North Carolina in 1996, accounting for 41% of all deaths.
- Ischemic heart disease accounted for 13,045 deaths, or 20% of all deaths.
- Rates of death from ischemic heart disease were 101% higher among men than among women.
- Of all states, North Carolina had the fourth highest rate of death due to stroke.

Cancer

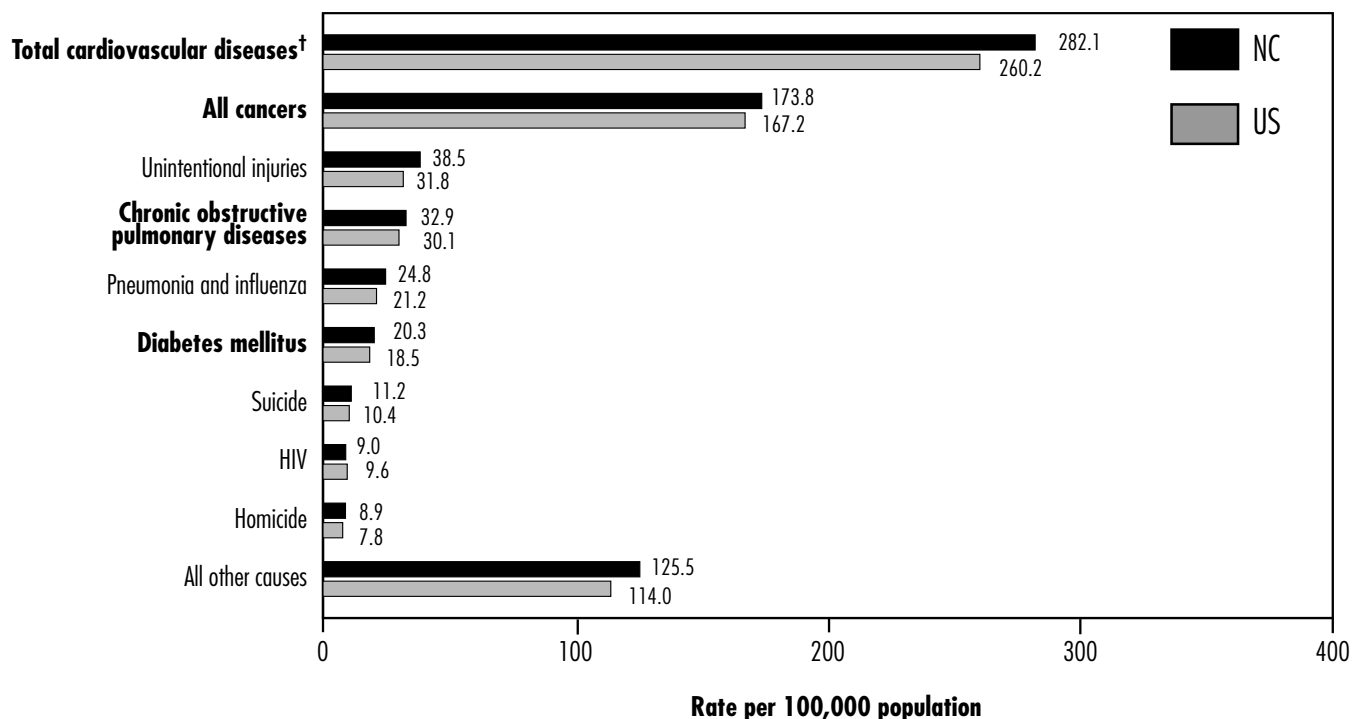
- Cancer accounted for 23% of all deaths in North Carolina in 1996.
- Rates of death due to all cancers were 111% higher among men than among women, and rates of death due to lung cancer were 164% higher among men than among women.

- The American Cancer Society estimates that 35,500 new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in North Carolina in 1999, including 5,300 new cases of lung cancer, 3,900 new cases of colorectal cancer, 5,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and 4,700 new cases of breast cancer in women.
- The American Cancer Society estimates that 16,300 North Carolina residents will die of cancer in 1999.

Diabetes

- In 1996, 256,160 adults in North Carolina had diagnosed diabetes.
- Diabetes was the underlying cause of 1,819 deaths in North Carolina and a contributing cause of an additional 4,540 deaths.
- Rates of death due to diabetes were 174% higher among blacks and 248% higher among American Indians/Alaska Natives than among whites.

Causes of Death, North Carolina Compared With United States, 1996*



*Deaths per 100,000, age adjusted to 1970 total U.S. population.

†Total cardiovascular disease rates include rates of death due to ischemic heart disease (140.1 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 131.0 per 100,000 in the United States) and rates of death due to stroke (53.8 per 100,000 in North Carolina and 42.0 per 100,000 in the United States).

North Carolina: Risk Factors and Preventive Services, 1997 and 1998

Risk Factors Among Adults

- In 1998, 29% of Hispanics, 25% of whites, and 21% of blacks in North Carolina reported current cigarette smoking.
- No leisure-time physical activity was reported by 41% of Hispanics, 34% of blacks, and 26% of whites.
- Eating fewer than five fruits and vegetables per day was reported by 88% of Hispanics, 83% of blacks, and 77% of whites.
- According to self-reported height and weight, 66% of blacks, 57% of Hispanics, and 53% of whites were overweight.

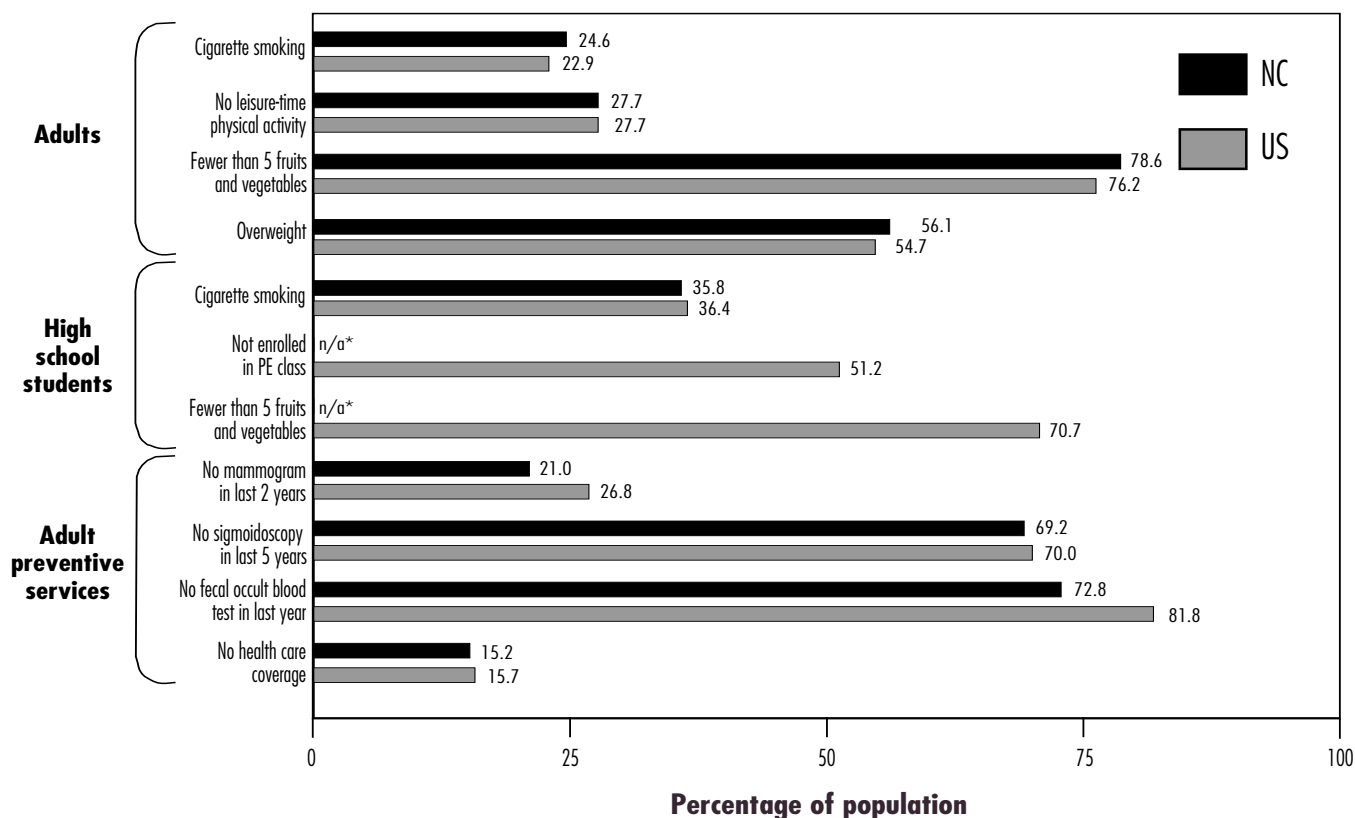
Risk Factors Among High School Students

- In 1997, 43% of white and 25% of black students in North Carolina reported smoking cigarettes.

Preventive Services

- Among women aged 50 years or older, 23% of blacks and 21% of whites reported not having had a mammogram within the last 2 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 70% of whites and 64% of blacks reported not having had a sigmoidoscopy within the last 5 years.
- Among adults aged 50 years or older, 79% of blacks and 72% of whites reported not having had a fecal occult blood test within the last year.
- Among adults aged 18–64 years, Hispanics were two times more likely than whites to report no health care coverage.

Risk Factors and Preventive Services, North Carolina Compared With United States



*Did not collect data on this topic.

Source: CDC, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 1997 and 1998.
CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 1997.